

AMENDED CLAIMS
EXCLUSIVELY PRESENTED FOR CLARITY

037 What is claimed is:

1. (Currently amended) A method for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production and to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said method including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, two electrodes, two voltmeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, an electric switch for activating said device, said method determining a circulation time between voltage production from said voltage producing source to said voltage detection at said positive electrode, a battery to activate said device, said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ECU, said positive electrode voltage ranging from the smallest level to the largest level, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum positive electrode voltage production at dose selection. The method further comprising:

delivering said largest initial positive electrode voltage while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages beginning with said smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent voltage in said sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage attains said desired voltage at which point said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy a stable base state.

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage in a stable base state.

2.(Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said circulation time is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of said base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of said base state voltage values.

3.(Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of sequential positive electrode voltages are produced in fuel cells.

4.(Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are produced by steam.

5. (Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are interconnected by logic gates.

6. (Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage for a predetermined amount of time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage.

7. (Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein the first closing of an electric switch produces a first said battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage in a fuel cell.

8 (Original) Said method of claim 1 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

9 (Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said voltage levels of different devices are interconnected by switches controlled by logic.

10. (Currently amended) A method comprising means for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said method including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, two electrodes, two voltmeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, an electric switch for activating said device, said method determining a circulation time delay between electrical energy production from said voltage producing source to said electrical energy detection at said positive electrode, a battery to activate the device or supplement power, said voltage producing source determining chemically, mechanically or through nuclear energy said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ECU for delivering selected said positive electrode voltages, said voltage producing sequential plurality of said positive electrode voltage ranging from a smallest level to a largest level, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum said positive electrode voltage production at said dose selection.

The method further comprising:

delivering said largest initial positive electrode voltage while repeatedly sequencing through said plurality of sequential said negative

electrode voltages beginning with said smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent level in said sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage from said voltage producing source attains said desired voltage at which point said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy said stable base state of constant said electrical energy production and said positive electrode voltage .

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage in said desired range in said stable base state.

11.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said circulation time delay is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of said base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of said base state voltage values.

12(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 in which said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are generated in fuel cells.

13.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are generated by steam.

14. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said plurality of said positive electrode voltages are connected by logic switches.

15. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage level for a predetermined amount of said time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage.

16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein a first closing of said electric switch produces a first said battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage in a fuel cell.

17 (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

18.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said voltage levels of different devices are connected by said switches controlled by logic.

Claims 19-34 are cancelled and were previously presented.

Figure 1/6 is labeled new. The rest are original.